

CLAT 2020

TEST SERIES PLAN

BY NLU & NUJS TOPPERS

35
FULL LENGTH
TESTS

₹ **2499/-**

JOIN NOW

by

TestZone

INDIA'S LEAST PRICED TEST SERIES

- ✓ Brilliant Test Analysis
- ✓ Excellent Content
- ✓ Unmatched Explanations

JOIN NOW

Constitutional law questions for Law Entrance Exam

Constitutional Law Quiz 7

Directions: Read the questions carefully and choose one of the options as your answer.

1. Right to education is a fundamental right emanating from right to:

- A. Freedom of speech and expression under Article 19 (1) (a)
- B. Culture and education under Articles 29 and 30.
- C. Life and personal liberty under Article 21.
- D. Equality before law and equal protection of law under Article 14

2. The Constitution names our country as:

- A. Bharat
- B. India, that is Bharat
- C. Hindustan
- D. Bharatvarsha

3. The Constitution provides that Hindi shall be:

- A. The national language of India
- B. The language of communication between the State Governments
- C. The official language of the Union of India
- D. The language of communication between the Union Government and the State Governments

4. What is the minimum permissible age according to the constitution of India for employment in any factory or mine?

- A. 18 years
- B. 12 years
- C. 14 years
- D. 21 years

5. Which of the following is not an essential condition for becoming a citizen of India?

- A. Birth
- B. Acquiring property
- C. Descent
- D. Naturalisation

6. Who is authorized by law to make conditions as for acquiring Indian citizenship?

- A. Parliament
- B. State Legislature
- C. President of India
- D. Chief Justice

7. Which of the Fundamental Rights mentioned below in the Constitution of India applies to a foreigner in Indian territory?

- A. Equality of opportunity in the matter of Government Employment
- B. Freedoms of movement, residence and profession
- C. Protection of life and personal liberty against action without authority of law
- D. Protection from discrimination on grounds only of religion, race, caste or sex

8. On whom does the Constitution confer special responsibility for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights?

- A. Parliament
- B. Supreme Court
- C. President
- D. State legislature

9. Which of the Rights mentioned below was removed by a constitutional amendment from Article 19 of the Constitution?

- A. Freedom to assemble peacefully without arms
- B. Freedom to acquire, hold and dispose of property
- C. Freedom to reside and settle in any part of the country
- D. Freedom to carry on any profession, occupation; trade or business

10. When the proclamation of emergency is made, the citizen's right to move to the Supreme Court for the enforcement of his Rights under Part 3 of the Constitution of India are suspended by the:

- A. Prime Minister of India
- B. President of India
- C. Speaker of Lok Sabha
- D. C J of Supreme Court

Join us on Telegram for more PDFs
Click here



Correct answers:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C	B	C	C	B	A	C	B	B	B

Explanations:

1. Education is important for having a good quality of Life under Article 21. The Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002 inserted Article 21-A in the Constitution of India to provide free and compulsory education of all children in the age group of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Right in such a manner as the State may, by law, determine.

Hence, option C is correct.

2. Article 1(1) says, "India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States." This is the only provision in the Constitution on how this country be called for official and unofficial purposes.

Hence, option B is correct.

3. The Indian constitution, in 1950, declared Hindi in Devanagari script to be the official language of the union. Unless Parliament decided otherwise, the use of English for official purposes was to cease 15 years after the constitution came into effect, i.e., on 26 January 1965.

Hence, option C is correct.

4. The minimum age for employment is 14 years. Employment of child under 14 years of age is strictly prohibited in any establishment. A violation of this rule can result in the imposition of fines and also imprisonment in certain States.

Hence, option C is correct.

5. Acquiring Property is not the essential condition for becoming a citizen of India

Hence, option B is correct.

6. Article 11 gave powers to the Parliament of India to regulate the right of citizenship by law.

Hence, option A is correct.

7. Article 21 reads as: "No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to a procedure established by law."

Hence, option C is correct.

8. The Right to Constitutional Remedies empowers citizens to approach the Supreme Court of India to seek enforcement, or protection against infringement, of their Fundamental Rights.

Hence, option B is correct.

9. Right to Property was made a Legal Right under Article 300 of the Constitution of India.

Hence, option B is correct.

10. The President Suspends the right to move to the Supreme Court of India for F.R's except Article 20, 21.

Hence, option B is correct.



Join us on Telegram for more **PDFs**
Click here



CLAT 2020

TEST SERIES PLAN

BY NLU & NUJS TOPPERS

35
FULL LENGTH
TESTS

₹ **2499/-**

JOIN NOW

by

TestZone

INDIA'S LEAST PRICED TEST SERIES

- ✓ Brilliant Test Analysis
- ✓ Excellent Content
- ✓ Unmatched Explanations

JOIN NOW